



LEUTENANT HAROLD S. MATTHEWS, wounded at Langemark.

Private Clarence E. Pyle, No. 11 Burnfield ave., Toronto.
Private Albert William Harris, Sidbury (Ont.)

SIXTEENTH BATTALION

Wounded.
Corporal William F. Fiddes, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Private John Edward Lloyd, London (Eng.)
Private Alexander Cate, Borden, Scotland.
Private F. R. Taggett, St. John (Eng.)
Private John Grierson, Lerwick, Shetland Islands.
Private George McLeod, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Private Arthur Holmes, Knaresboro (Eng.)
Sergt. Mark Arthur Holmes, Knaresboro (Eng.)
Sergt. Mark Arthur Wolf, London (Eng.)
Lance Corporal James Mitchell, South Sea (Eng.)
Lance Corporal Peter Bryce, Tweedmouth (Eng.)
Private Edward Gallagher, Nottingham (Eng.)
Private John McPhee, Isle of Skye, Scotland.
Private Robert M. Grant, Glasgow, Scotland.
Private Arthur E. Peel, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.
Private John Love, Winnipeg (Man.)
Private Clarence McNutt, Vancouver (B. C.)
Private John Newton Moseman, Vancouver (B. C.)
Private John P. Gibson, St. Boniface (Man.)
Died of Wounds.
Private Charles H. Hill, Gloucester (Eng.)
Private Thomas Bridgeman, Plymouth (Eng.)
Died of Ill.
Private John Heric, London (Eng.)

DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY

Wounded.
Corporal Oscar Stretch, Liverpool, England.
Private John Alexander, (formerly 11th Battalion), Belfast, Ireland.
Private G. W. Durham, (formerly 11th Battalion), Cheltenham, England.

DIVISIONAL CAVALRY

Wounded (Accidentally).
Trooper John Alexander Hutchinson, Edinburgh, Scotland.
SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
Wounded.
Driver George Atherton, Liverpool, England.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Wounded.
Gunner John S. Marshall, England.
Driver Bertram Hills, Postwick, Norfolk, England.
Driver L. Bownton, Leeds, England.
Gunner George Benson, Leeds, England.
Gunner Fred Pope, Ferry Bridges, Yorks, England.
Corporal William Rudge, Birmingham, England.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS

Wounded.
Lance Corporal Wm. Henry Hamilton, Streatham, Surrey, England.
Sapper Edward McCosker, Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland.
Sapper Donald Inglis, Scotland.
Sapper T. W. Sinclair, Glasgow, Scotland.
Sapper Thomas W. Neame, Watford, Herts, England.
NO. 1 CANADIAN FIELD AMBULANCE
Wounded.
Private John Fortnum, Birmingham, England.



Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - 7,500,000
Total Resources over - - - - - \$ 13,500,000
BRANCHES OF THIS BANK are at Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Boston, Chicago and New York.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915 NO. 67.

"AMERICA TOO PROUD TO FIGHT," IS WILSON'S MESSAGE; IF NO REPLY, ITALY BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA TODAY

Paris, May 10 (9.30 p.m.)—"The government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria," says a Rome despatch to La Liberte. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

GERMANY SEEKS TO JUSTIFY MURDERS

"Can Only Regret Americans Accepted Promises of England Rather Than Warning of Germany"

"Contemplate Sinking of Lusitania With Joyful Pride," Says Cologne Paper—Wholesale Murder is Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Victims—No Material Change in Death List—Body of Mrs. G. W. Stephens Identified—Public Funerals Arranged.

Berlin, via London, May 10.—The following despatch has been sent by the German foreign office to the German embassy at Washington: "Please communicate the following to the State Department: 'The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war, in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns, and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible. They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British parliament by the parliamentary secretary, in answer to a question by Lord Charles Bessford, said that at the present moment all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades. Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania, on previous voyages, repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband. If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk and thus lightly assumed responsibility for the human life on board, a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust in English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.'

(Signed) "FOREIGN OFFICE." Amsterdam, May 10.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievement of this naval war. The sinking of the great English steamer is a success of moral significance, which is still greater than material success. With joyful pride we contemplate this deed of our navy. It will not be the last. The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations."

Whole World Wounded. London, May 10, 2:14 p.m.—The Herald, of Copenhagen, is quoted by Reuters' correspondents as follows: "It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside of international law. Here is the embodiment of German military will. If the violation of Belgian neutrality, if Louvain, Senlis, Rheims have not yet taught us that neutrality is only a conception of a state, that it has nothing to do with the heart of the citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world. Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania also hit us, and wounded the human feelings of the whole world."

Wholesale Murder. Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania follows: "We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea, eight miles south-west of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine. We find this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations. We also charge the officers of said submarine with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world. We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

Coroner Horton said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction. The characteristic courage of the Irish

"CONVINCE GERMANY OF INJUSTICE BUT REMAIN AT PEACE," U.S. POLICY

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 nationalized Americans tonight the first intimation of the course which the United States government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the president, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows, and touches heart, with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. It must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is others by force that it is right."

The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement. The president pointed out the true goal of right American citizenship to be loyalty, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption. "While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder, or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I would not, certainly, be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born, and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You cannot be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not an American."

There was a tremendous ovation as the president finished his speech. Aftersword he returned to the station and entered his private car. He is due to leave for Washington at midnight, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow.

ARCHANGEL FREE OF ICE; FIRST STEAMER ARRIVES

Copenhagen, via London, May 10.—The Politiken says that the first steamer of the season has arrived at Archangel, the great seaport on the north coast of Russia, which has been closed by the ice for months past.

Small Steamer Sunk by Huns; Crew Escaped

London, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, of Hartlepool, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Blyth on Saturday. The Queen Wilhelmina was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. She was of 2,807 tons net, and was 868 feet long.

FINE GIFT TO NOVA SCOTIA BATTALION

Halifax, May 10.—Lieutenant-Governor McGregor, on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, today presented to the 25th battalion, Nova Scotia's regiment that is going to the front, two field kitchens and a check for \$2,000 to provide comforts for the men.

JAP CRUISER ASHORE ON CALIFORNIA COAST

Tokio, May 10.—The Japanese armored cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been refloated, according to official announcement made here. The Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

Constant Stream of Wounded Landing at Constantinople

London, May 11, 1:08 a.m.—A Reuters despatch from Athens quoted from a private letter dated May 6 regarding the operations in the Dardanelles: "Ever since daylight on April 25, says the letter, the bombardment from the Gulf of Suvoy and the Dardanelles has been incessant, causing appalling destruction to life and property. Constant reports are published of the terrible artillery and machine gun fire, turning the earthworks into a wretched hell. Bayonet charges continued in the ravines, and the peninsula is strewn with dead. Since the 27th six large transports with 7,000 or 8,000 wounded have arrived at Constantinople from the peninsula, testifying to the determined character of the fighting."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON BOTH FRONTS

Teutonic Statements Agree as to Capture of 70,000 Russians in Galician Campaign

Allied Offensive Successful West of Arras, Resulting in the Capture of 2,000 Germans in First Line Trenches—Sir John French Reports British Holding Lines—Further German Claims.

Paris, May 10, 10:40 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter attacks, we have maintained all our gain of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carey and Sanchaux. Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners at 3 o'clock today exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a colonel. We captured, in the last two days, more than ten cannon and 50 machine guns. At Berry-Aux-Bac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the forest of Le Pretre."

German Losses Heavy. London, May 10, 8:30 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, reports no change in the general situation today.

"Our line to the east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during the last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 8-4," he says in his report to the war office.

"During the fighting in this quarter yesterday the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, and his losses in these failures were very heavy. On the front of the first army the fighting today has been confined to artillery action."

Some German Admissions. Berlin, May 10, via London, 6:45 p.m.—At the German war office today the following statement was given out: "Western theatre of war: 'We made progress on the coast, in the direction of Nieuport, taking several of the enemy's trenches and machine guns. A counter attack by the enemy during last night, but advanced as far as Lombaertskade, but was completely driven back. Our troops also gained more ground. We took 162 British prisoners at Verlehenhoek. Southwest of Lille a great Anglo-French attack, anticipated by us, was repulsed, with heavy losses for our opponents. It was especially so in the case of the British attack. About 800 prisoners have been taken. Only in the region between Carey and Neville did our opponents succeed in penetrating and establishing themselves in our foremost line trenches. A counter attack is now proceeding. 'South of Stainbrueck, in the valley of the Fecht, the enemy, who had settled himself during a thick fog, immediately in front of our position, was driven back by a counter attack and his trenches were destroyed. 'One of our airships bombarded the fortified town of Soultend, to the south of the Thiennes, this morning with a few bombs. Eastern Theatre of War. 'Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of fresh troops brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General Von Mackensen yesterday drove back his opponents from position after position, and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. 'The number of prisoners captured by this part of our army since May 3 is thereby increased to more than 60,000. 'Our advance guards have approached a branch of the Stobniczka, and have reached the Brucanka and also the lower Wialoka. The pursuit continues. 'Say Prisoners Number 100,000. Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galicia, May 10, via London.—The first stage of the battle of Western Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the leadership of the German General Von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and preparing for a new offensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in

their rapid advance and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front and also the abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests. Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by thirty thousand. Between sixty and seventy guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Masurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places. The Turks Routed. Petrograd, via London, May 10, 9:20 p.m.—The following official statement from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus was issued today: "In the direction of Old our troops have dilapidated the Turks from their positions and have driven them back to the southwest. In their hurried retreat the Turks abandoned a large quantity of tents and munitions. 'In the direction of Tabris the Turks have been driven from south pass, and we occupied the villages there. A Russian Explanation. Washington, May 10.—Col. Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy here, issued the following statement tonight: "During the last week of April very considerable Austro-German forces assumed the offensive between the Vistula and the East Heald range of the Carpathians. 'Supported by considerable heavy artillery the Austro-Germans, after a stubborn resistance by our troops on the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth days of May, succeeded in crossing the River Dunajec and in establishing themselves between the latter and the River Wislola. 'The main Austro-German attack was developed in the direction of Tuchow-Bielsko-Jaslo, which, for a while, threatened the flank of some of our detachments to the southwest of Dulda. 'These troops, consisted of the 46th division, commanded by General Krasnowski, after desperate bayonet fighting, cut their way through the enemy and rejoined their corps on May 7. 'The result of the enemy's advance is: The withdrawal of the right flank of our forces in Galicia for a distance of about thirty miles, and the re-crossing of one of our divisions from the Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians into Western Galicia. The rest of our line in the Carpathians, as well as in the trans-Carpathian region, is being maintained without any changes. 'Our cavalry, being cut up, Eastern Theatre of War. 'Notwithstanding all attacks of the enemy for the purpose of delaying our pursuit, by means of fresh troops brought up hastily by rail and by foot marches, the allied troops forming the army under General Von Mackensen yesterday drove back his opponents from position after position, and took more than 12,000 prisoners and much war material. 'The number of prisoners captured by this part of our army since May 3 is thereby increased to more than 60,000. 'Our advance guards have approached a branch of the Stobniczka, and have reached the Brucanka and also the lower Wialoka. The pursuit continues. 'Say Prisoners Number 100,000. Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galicia, May 10, via London.—The first stage of the battle of Western Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the leadership of the German General Von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and preparing for a new offensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ROTHESAY

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HAMPTON VILLAGE

Hampton Village, May 6.—Miss Alice Oddy, the bride of Mr. John Ferguson, of Campbellton, was married on Thursday last at Montreal, where they will study nursing.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, May 6.—Jack Morrissey, who has been in Hantsport (N.S.) during the past week, where he is being fitted with an artificial leg, is doing well and expects to return home some time next week.

ST. ANDREWS

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BATHURST

Bathurst, N. B., May 6.—Her many friends will learn with regret that Mrs. F. A. Wightman who has for some time been confined to her bed, is still quite seriously ill and very little if any improvement in her condition can be noted.

CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., May 6.—At the annual meeting of the Chatham Tennis Club held in the town hall on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, A. E. Taylor; honorary vice-president, R. A. Snowball; E. E. Neale; president, George E. Fisher; vice-president, A. W. Wilbur; secretary-treasurer, William Massey; managing committee, J. P. Wood, L. J. Loggie, W. Godfrey, H. M. Morrison, in addition to the president.

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On Monday evening next at eight o'clock in the reading room of the College, Miss Eleanor Robinson is to give her lecture on "The History of the Bible" from Monday to Wednesday. This will close the meetings of the literature class for the season.

Invitations have been issued for the post-graduating recital of Miss Mary Esthère Tall, to be held in the Charles Street Hall, on Monday evening, May 18, at 8 o'clock. The program is very interesting and shows the skill and talent of both young ladies in rendering it.

Richibucto, May 5.—The following articles were shipped by the Red Cross Society on April 26. Two dressing gowns, 18 night-shirts, 11 surgical gowns, 9 day shirts, 1-1-4 doz face cloths, 1 pair of pajamas, 2 pairs of socks, 1 pair of mittens, 1 coat, 1 pair of knapsacks, 21 pairs of socks were sent to the Red Cross Society.

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LUSITANIA DEATH LIST LOW 1303, HIGH OFFICIALS AT WASHINGTON SAY FOREIGN SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE

Twelve Lifeboats Only Lowered When Steamer Sank and Many of Those Saved Were Badly Injured—Thrilling Tales of Heroism Told by Survivors—A. G. Vanderbilt Gave His Life Belt to Steerage Woman and Perished—Steamer Not at Full Speed and on Regular Course Excites Wonderment.

New York, May 9.—The Cunard Steamship Company tonight announced the receipt of the following cablegram from Liverpool: "Up to midnight Queenstown advise total number of survivors 764 including 462 passengers and 302 crew. "One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered, of which eighty-seven identified and fifty-seven unidentified. Identified bodies comprise sixty-five passengers, twenty-two crew. "Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers and seventeen crew." "Passengers and crew on board, 2,067; dead and unaccounted for 1,303. 762 SAVED IS THIS ESTIMATE.

London, May 10, 12.10 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Liverpool, says the official list of the survivors of the Lusitania includes the names of 487 passengers and 275 crew.

Steamer On Regular Course and Not Going Full Speed

Queenstown, May 9.—Twenty-three miles from this port as the crew files an irregular smear of floats on a calm sea marks the grave of the Cunard Lusitania, first trans-Atlantic liner sunk by a German submarine. One hundred and forty-nine of twelve hundred souls who perished with her lie in improvised morgues in an old building bordering Queenstown harbor. They either were picked up dead or succumbed after landing.

The 645 survivors here are quartered in hotels, residences and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected and nearly all are too dazed to understand fully what has happened.

The survivors do not agree as to whether the submarine fired one, two or three torpedoes. A few say they saw the periscope, though many attest to tracing the wake of foam as a projectile came towards the vessel. The only points in which all concur is that a torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing her to list almost immediately to the starboard. In this manner she plowed forward some distance smashing the lifeboats' davits as she did so, and making the launching of boats well nigh impossible until headway had ceased.

How far the Lusitania struggled forward after being struck and how long it was before she disappeared beneath the waves, likewise are points upon which few passengers agree, estimates of the time she remained afloat ranging from eight to twenty minutes. At any rate the list to starboard so elevated the lifeboats on the port side as soon to render them useless, and it is said only two on that side were launched.

The first of these according to the custom of the sea was filled with women and children. It struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing its sixty occupants into the sea. The Lusitania even then was making considerable headway and these women and little children were swept to death in spite of the attempts of two stokers to rescue them. These stokers, according to the passengers, were drowned.

After that several boats were launched successfully, but the steamer's list grew more perilous, the decks slanting to such an angle it was impossible for all to cling to the starboard rail. Many by this time had donned life-belts and jumped for it. Several lifeboats broke adrift unoccupied and the sea became a froth of oars, chairs, debris and human bodies.

Crew Adhered to Discipline. Third stokers, seeing a drifting boat, divided overboard, recovered it and pulled in nearly forty persons, mostly women. The Lusitania's crew meanwhile adhered to the letter to the instructions which had been given them and the discipline was rigid, although one or two subordinate officers are said to have told a group of passengers who had climbed into a boat that there was no immediate danger and advised them to remain on deck a while longer. "Whether this was due to the fact that these subordinates lost their heads or to the conviction that the ship's bulkheads would save her never will be determined, but that such an incident occurred is attested by E. Townley, a resident of Burlington, England, who was returning from a business trip in America.

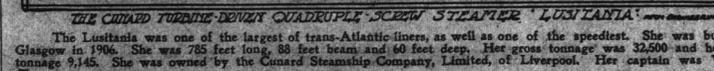
All day yesterday in hotel corridors, halls and reception rooms survivors sat listlessly still, too dazed to discuss what had occurred. They were dressed in a variety of garments. Some were crying softly; some were trying to force down beef tea or other nourishment. In front of the small Cunard line office on the water front a crowd surged, clamoring for news of father, mother, brother or sister.

Further down the street a crowd jammed the small government telegraph office, where three clerks and three operators strove desperately to keep abreast of the ever-growing stream of messages. In four morgues lay the dead, women in some cases four or five, lay in children. The body of Charles Frohman, the New York theatrical manager, the clothing water-soaked, but his features plainly lay face upward in a bare room in an old building on the hillside 100 yards from the water's edge. Around him were ranged fifty bodies of both sexes, over which attendants were bending, sorting and ticketing their belongings.

Those men best fitted to chronicle the last moments of the Lusitania, Elbert Hubbard, Justus Miles Forman, Charles Frohman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt and others apparently had been at the time she was struck is variously estimated from 8 to 20 knots. "When forced, the liner could do 25 knots, outstripping even the fastest and latest submarines, hence it is the belief of survivors and Cunard line officials that a battery of underwater craft numbering perhaps four or five, lay in wait in the clear sunshine of Friday, posted advantageously along the route it was surmised the vessel would take. It was easy to keep all but the tips of the periscopes submerged and then for the craft nearest her to let go torpedoes.

The first train to arrive here yesterday morning carried attaches of the main Cunard offices at Liverpool, including Captain William Dodd, the marine superintendent, and Dr. Duncan Morgan, the medical superintendent. The former busied himself with relieving the material wants of survivors and crew, and identification of the dead, while the latter attended the injured, several of whom were suffering from severe wounds and shock.

Every train for Kingstown and Rosslare carried complements of second and



THE CUNARD TUBING-DRIVEN QUADRUPLE-SCREW STEAMER LUSITANIA

The person of Miss Kathleen Kaye, 14 years old, returning from New York where she had been visiting relatives. With smiling words and reassurance she assisted the crew in filling a boat with women and children.

When all were in the lifeboat the sailor sailor fainted at his oar as the lifeboat, as coolly as an able seaman, set out on its way. The girl took his place and rowed until the boat was out of danger. None among the survivors bears a little sign of their terrible experiences as Miss Kaye, who spends most of her time comforting and assisting her sisters in misfortune.

The dragging of lifeboats was explained by a number of passengers and members of the crew by the statement that the second torpedo severed several steam pipes from the engines. The Lusitania had been sent full speed ahead when the first torpedo was seen and it was impossible to stop her headway by reversing the engines when the necessity for lowering the boats was realized.

Three Hours in Water. The most remarkable escape was that of R. J. Timmis, of Gainesville, Texas, who was returning to England for his yearly visit, accompanied his chum, F. O'Keefe, also of Gainesville. Both men gave their lifebelts to steerage women just as the Lusitania sank. Timmis, who is a strong swimmer, remained in the water, clinging to various objects on the Lusitania until he was picked up by a boat which he still had the strength to assist in rowing.

The boat began picking up from the water all those showing signs of life and the first person rescued was the half-conscious steerage woman to whom Timmis had given his lifebelt. Moddie sank when the ship went under, and although he was a good swimmer he was not seen again. Moddie was all ready to jump when Timmis, who previously had given his belt to a woman, said: "There is a steerage woman here with a six-month-old baby." Moddie promptly stripped of his lifebelt, but it seems both he and the woman perished.

Dr. J. T. Houghton, of Troy (N. Y.), one of the survivors, said that he was on the deck when the Lusitania was struck, and that he saw the first explosion as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and that he saw the second explosion as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and that he saw the third explosion as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown.

Dr. Houghton, the liner was again struck, evidently in a more vital spot for it began to settle rapidly. Orders then came from the bridge to lower all boats. The Lusitania heeled over and rushed into the boats, some of which were launched successfully, others not so successfully.

Twelve Lifeboats All That Remained When Lines Went Over. G. D. Lane, a youthful but cool-headed second cabin passenger, who was returning to Wales from New York, was in a lifeboat which capsized by the davits as the Lusitania heeled over.

"I was on the 'B' deck," he said, "when I saw the wake of the torpedo. I hardly realized what it meant when the ship struck and I saw the second explosion as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown and that he saw the third explosion as it was believed the vessel would be headed for Queenstown.

Query Over Course. Queenstown was almost as much dazed by the tragedy as those aboard the Lusitania. The question on every lip is, "Why did Captain Turner pursue the usual well known Cunard line course so close to the Irish coast at medium speed and why was not the big liner conveyed?"

Several naval officers here state that the Lusitania received wireless orders to take a course in the middle channel, but the ship's wireless operator declines to say whether or not he received such orders.

All day long morbid crowds surrounded the temporary morgues where the bodies of 144 victims were identified, many bear evidence of having occupied the first class cabin. In striking contrast to most historic sea disasters, the rate of mortality among first class passengers seems to be heavier than among any other class on board. A large proportion of those saved are members of the crew, but this is not evidence of lack of discipline, as most of them were picked up from the water.

All in Water Dead. The captain of a trawler who arrived in the harbor soon after the accident, appeared in the space where she went down. We were almost exhausted by the work of rescue when taken aboard a trawler. It all seems like a horrible dream now.

A Rescuer's Story. Captain David Murphy of the trawler Storm Cock was first on the scene with a rescue boat. His story follows: "First of all I gathered in a lifeboat fifty-two persons, most of them women and children, and before I completed my load I had twenty less. I was on board the old Storm Cock. Several of them were without their mothers, but they were taken in charge before we reached the harbor by kindly women who forgot their own sorrows in ministering to theirs. "One old lady of 78 years had been in the water two hours but was as spry as any one. Many women fainted on reaching the decks and when revived begged pitifully to be allowed to retain their life-belts as they were overmastered by the fear that the submarine would return to complete its work of destruction. Several died aboard my boat, and the scenes of grief and suffering became un-

bearable. The little Storm Cock brought 100 persons to Queenstown."

Master At Arms Williams, of the Lusitania, is the proudest member of the crew for it was his hand which caught the flash of the gold braid on Captain Turner's arm when the commander was about to throw up his hands after being in the water two hours and a half.

Hope dies hard in the human breast and friends and relatives of the missing are running down rumors that several boatloads of survivors have been landed in remote coves on the Irish coast, while two school-boys took part in a boat which was said to have sailed for Liverpool with a number of rescued aboard.

Although the passengers discussed submitting all the way over, few if any, believed that the Lusitania would be struck. Major F. U. Pearl was saved with his two children, but his 12 year old son lies in a morgue, and his fourth son is missing.

The bodies of Charles Frohman, Mrs. May Brown and Mrs. MacDonn were taken in charge by the American consulate last night. The bodies of the staff captain was lost, but the helmsman was saved.

The Munster and Lelster Bank of Cork telegraphed U. S. Consul Frost here in behalf of a New York bank saying that every effort be made and that no expense be spared in tracing Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

The Cunard Line has a boat-patroling the spot where the liner sank in the hope that it may pick up a few stragglers. At the beginning of the inquest yesterday the coroner spoke of considering the bodies of the victims. He said he hoped all victims buried here would be given full military honors.

Three Torpedoes Sighted. The Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers. Moreover, she carried torpedoes, she had large quantities of war material in her cargo. "Her owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened."

"Germany, on her part, left nothing undone to repeatedly and strongly warn them. The imperial ambassador in London, on May 7, issued a public warning, so as to draw attention to this danger. The English press sneered then at the warning and relied on the protection of the British fleet to safeguard Atlantic traffic."

Queenstown, May 9.—Captain Turner, commander of the Lusitania, has refused to make any formal statement. His first remark on Monday Friday was that "I am sorry that I was not the fortune of war."

The captain secluded himself during the night, but was able to be about Saturday afternoon. He displayed great grief over the loss of his vessel, but has expressed no opinion on the action of the Germans.

Captain Turner remained on the Lusitania's bridge until the structure was submerged, and then climbed up a ladder, as would a diver from a tank. When he reached the surface he grasped an oar and then a chair, and finally when the chair turned over he hung up a gold-braided arm. This was seen by a member of the crew in one of the boats, and the commander was saved. He was terribly broken down when he landed Friday evening, but after a strong cup of tea and a short rest he seemed to recover, and appears now to be nearly normal.

The survivors have any complaint to make regarding the actions of the crew. All agree that everything possible was done under the circumstances. Vanderbilt Gave Up Belt. Liverpool, May 9.—A. J. Mitchell, of the Lusitania, who was on the bridge when the torpedo struck the ship, he ran out and assisted two children and Mrs. Ellen Hogg of New York, who was in her stoking outfit, to get out and then got into the boat himself. "I heard an order from the bridge not to lower the boats on the port side, but I was misled to mean that two boats were to be lowered, and several valuable moments were lost," he said. An English passenger said he saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt take off his lifebelt and put it on a young woman, and a young Englishman named Scott, who is among the missing, do the same thing.

to hear the death screams of those doomed persons, and some of those in our boats held their hands over their ears to shut out the dreadful clamor.

"To save women and children drowned, although we did our best to save all possible and at the last the boat was hurled to its capacity."

Clinton D. Bernard, of New York, jumped overboard without a lifebelt and clung to a piece of wreckage until he was picked up.

London, May 8.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a despatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam, which reads as follows: "Hundreds of telegrams of congratulation are being sent to Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, on the sinking of the Lusitania, which is considered by the Germans to be an answer to the destruction of the Falkland Islands of the German squadron under the command of Admiral Von Spee."

The news of the loss of the Lusitania only became generally known to the public this morning. It was received with mixed expressions of amazement and enthusiasm. The newspapers praise the pluck and daring of the submarine crew."

The Official Excuse. Berlin, via Wireless to London, May 9.—The following official communication was issued last night: "The Cunard liner Lusitania was yesterday afternoon torpedoed by a German submarine and sank."

"The Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English mercantile steamers. Moreover, she carried torpedoes, she had large quantities of war material in her cargo. "Her owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened."

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PEACE IN ORIENT; ITALY SOON IN WAR

Japan Secures Demands From China and Cancels War Preparations

Italy Reported to Have 600,000 Men on Frontier Ready to Strike—Germans and Austrians Fleeing Country—President Wilson Regards Situation as Very Serious.

Tokio, May 9.—The Japanese foreign office announces that it has received official notification that China has accepted the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum.

The Japanese government also announced that the naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation had been cancelled.

Geneva, May 9, via Paris, 3.30 p.m.—An Italian army 600,000 strong, fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona.

Verona is a fortified Italian city situated at the base of the Alps, twenty-five miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

Paris, May 9, 4.45 p.m.—A despatch from Dellinzona, Switzerland, to the Temps today, says: "Austrians and Germans are fleeing from all parts of Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed with Teutonic passengers, including merchants and officials."

"Special trains have brought 3,000 Germans from Rome, Florence and Bologna en route for Germany."

"All German and Austrian journalists have left Italy."

Rome, May 8.—The sinking of the Lusitania has created a profound impression in Italy. Anxiety is increased by the fact that there were several Italians among the passengers.

The feeling in Rome may be described as one of indignation at the killing of neutrals, and measures to end such proceedings are being urged on all sides.

Washington, May 8.—The United States government today directed U. S. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to make inquiry of the German government for its report of the facts concerning the sinking of the Lusitania. This became known after a conference between high officials.

The ambassador is instructed to make preliminary inquiry as a basis for whatever steps may eventually be taken. High officials privately said the situation was very grave.

President Wilson agreed early and read the newspaper and such official despatches about the Lusitania as had been received before breakfast. He went, as is his custom, on Saturday, to the golf links, leaving word that if any important details were received they were to be sent to him immediately.

Telegrams from friends and relatives of passengers on the Lusitania began arriving at the White House early in the morning. They were immediately referred to the state department. There was every indication at the White House that while President Wilson was deeply shocked at the loss of American lives, he was determined to await a thorough investigation before determining upon a course of action for the United States.

Officials reiterated that he would take no steps until all available information had been gained.

While an air of gravity pervaded the White House, officials went about making arrangements to receive direct all messages being sent to the state department, and keeping the president in close touch with all branches of the government.

The chief concern of administration officials was the state of public opinion when details began to come in. The ambassador at London advised the state department that he has instructed the consul at Queenstown to care for the survivors and to furnish money where it is needed.

Two American army officers, Capt. Miller and Capt. Castle. "I have instructed our consul at Queenstown to care for bodies of dead survivors who are sick, to aid the survivors who lost all cash and I have sent two army officers, Capt. Miller and Capt. Castle."

Washington, May 9.—What action the United States government will take as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than a hundred American lives is tonight an undetermined question.

President Wilson during the last twenty-four hours has been studying every aspect of the case, from its legal and humanitarian aspects. That he feels deeply distressed over the incident and realizes the people of the United States expect him to express in some pronounced fashion their indignation over it, was indicated by the statement issued from the White House last night.

This statement, handed out by Private Secretary Tully read as follows: "Of course the president feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost and is considering very earnestly but very calmly the right course to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

Nothing was added today to the few sentences of this utterance. Until all the official reports are received from Ambassadors Gerard and Page, at Berlin and London, respectively, it is not expected that any action will be taken.

The president spent a quiet day apart from his official family—the most part alone. He went to church in the forenoon and took a ride after luncheon.

He must have gone down with the suction of the ship, but regained the surface of the water and was picked up half-conscious and taken aboard a trawler."

London, May 9, 8.15 p.m.—It is officially announced that the British board of trade, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry.

AGENTS WA

RELIABLE representation meet the tremendous fruit tree throughout N. at present. We wish to favor good men to recruit and general agents. The taken in the fruit-growing opportunities for men of pay a permanent position to the right men. St. Toronto, Ontario.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co. Toronto.

BIRTH

ROWLEY—To Mr. Rowley, Montreal, on April 27.

MARRIAGE

CRAWFORD-SHAW—Methodist Church, Temple, Chas. C. T. Hiller, Roy J. Isabel, youngest daughter of Shaw, all of St. John.

DEATH

MCAUGHTON—At 119 St. Mark's street, Wednesday, May 6, Robert, formerly of this city.

McMAHON—In this city, Elizabeth C. (daughter of Patrick H. McMahone).

McMASTER—At 400 St. James street, in the 6th ward, leaving besides her sons and three daughters.

McMILLAN—In this city, a short illness, Mrs. leaving three sisters and a large circle of friends.

McMILLAN—In this city, James L. son of the late James Gordon, at his residence, leaving three children.

McMILLAN—At 48 Adelaide street, Mrs. Granville, aged seventy-one, leaving one son and a large circle of friends.

McMILLAN—In this city, leaving one son and a large circle of friends.

A Song of

(By W. D. Lippincott) Like as a lonesome, we weep, Britannia stands in bleak And we for whom she not help? Thrills there not in us? Yes, Motherland, we are Eager to fight, and pe The mad werewolf thate, And snaps his scarlet our own, Ne'er want thou mo great, Than when he deemed alone; We haste, brave Motherland, to the fight, Burning to fight and pe Let those mark well your quest, They with a might and emprise; Must also count, that And is not weak, and doth rise; We watch, fair Motherland, Affame to win or perish We shall not perish; Unfathomable is the Freedom fails not, it is bow And we bring thee the the good of our land, Yes, Motherland, we are in love to fight and pe Brave Tritona Motherland, our blood, Our liberty and every Whose deeds our parents Of our hearts throbbing care, Dear Motherland, we are From freedom's cause at the side (Montreal.)

Public Opinion On

(Montreal) As far as we have cover, the opinions on the question of the president's action shows the country the question as follows: For a General The Hon. Robert Several Cabinet Ministers Against a Min

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Against a Min

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which came by wireless admitting that a German submarine had sunk the Lusitania, and pointing out that the big liner was naturally armed with guns

widely commented upon by officials. The authority it was stated that as early as last September when Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador called attention to the arrival in ports of British liners, among them the Adriatic with guns aboard, the question was taken up by the state department.

It was ruled by the department that a merchant vessel could not be classed as a warship if she carried guns not larger than six-inch caliber for defensive purposes, but nevertheless informal negotiations were begun immediately with Great Britain and an understanding was reached whereby no serious attention from American ports would be aimed.

It is the duty of the port authorities in New York each time a ship sails for clearance to see that no guns are mounted or unmounted, or carried on belligerent vessels. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, however, has been asked by the Washington government as to whether the Lusitania carried any armament, and has reported that she carried out the terms of the understanding as originally entered into with the British government and had no guns aboard.

During the day the German ambassador Count von Bernstorff, received an anonymous letter warning him that the embassy would be blown up at 1.30 a. m. tomorrow. He turned it over to the police but paid no attention to what was regarded as the work of a crank. All eyes continue to be focused on the White House where the final decision on the policy to be pursued by the United States is to be made.

Only the president's most intimate advisers know of the complexities of the problem before him. It not only concerns the attack on the Lusitania with nearly 200 Americans on board, but a series of incidents indicating a period of strained relations with Germany for many weeks.

The sinking of the American ship Frye, the attack on the Falaba which caused the drowning of an American citizen, Leon S. Thresher, the wrecking without warning of the American tank ship Guilford; the dropping of bombs on the American steamer Cushing and finally the torpedoing of the giant liner Lusitania, constitute a series of incidents which the president is trying to interpret. He wants to be certain whether they range themselves in order to cause a grave climax of a carefully planned policy of hostility to the United States or whether the sequence in casual and the German government desires to continue friendly relations with the Washington government.

If the German government, as not a few diplomats and officials fear, is anxious to draw the United States into the European conflict, in the hope the defense at home will reduce the supply of arms to the Allies, some officials believe the situation must be considered in the light of other possibilities and incidents in the future which must be calculated to aggravate public feeling in the United States.

In every quarter the opinion prevails that the president was confronted with not only the most serious problem of his own career, but one of the most trying and awkward situations in the history of the United States. In patient expectancy official Washington awaits the president's decision.

\$7,500,000 Insurance.

New York, May 8—Insurance on the Lusitania, it was said today, amounted to \$7,500,000. The vessel was valued in round figures at \$10,000,000. The worth of the cargo she carried from New York last Saturday was reckoned today at \$738,000.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick and adjacent provinces. We wish to secure three or four good men to represent us as local and general agents. The special interest in the fruit-growing business in New Brunswick offers exceptional opportunities for men of enterprise. We offer a permanent position and liberal salary to the right man. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont.

BIRTHS

ROWLEY—To Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rowley, Montreal, on April 30, a daughter, Elizabeth C. (Beate), second daughter of Patrick H. and Mary A. McNeil.

MARRIAGES

CRAWFORD-SHAW—At the First Methodist Church, Temple street, Boston, on May 6, Rev. C. C. Hiller, pastor, officiating, Rev. C. C. Hiller, Roy E. Crawford, to I. Isabel, youngest daughter of Wm. Shaw, all of St. John (N. B.).

DEATHS

MCNAUGHTON—At his residence, 115 St. Mathew's street, Montreal, on Wednesday, May 6, Robert D. McNaughton, formerly of this city.

MEALE—In this city on the 6th inst, Elizabeth C. (Beate), second daughter of Patrick H. and Mary A. McNeil.

MCMASTER—At Fairville (N. B.), on May 6, Margaret McMaster, wife of John McMaster, at her late residence, 46 Harding street, in the 46th year of her age, leaving besides her husband, two sons and three daughters, to mourn.

DIBBLE—In this city, on May 6, a short illness, Mrs. E. S. Dibble, leaving three sisters and three brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

THOMAS—In this city on the 6th inst, Thomas, eldest son of the late Jas. H. Thomas.

GORDON—In this city on the 6th inst, James L., son of the late Mary and James Gordon, at his home, 366 Main street, leaving three sisters to mourn.

GRANVILLE—At his late residence, 48 Adelaide street, May 8, Thomas F. Granville, aged seventy-five years, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

ESTABROOKS—In this city on the 6th inst, Judith Anne, widow of Stephen Harris Estabrooks, of Burton (N. B.), leaving one son and two daughters to mourn.

A Song of Sons.

(By W. D. Lightall.)

Like as a lioness, wounded for her whelp, Britannia stands, in bleeding strong distress, and we for whom she bleeds, shall we not help?

Thrills there not in us her undaunted Yea, Motherland, we haste o'er ocean's side, Eager to fight, and perish, by thy side.

The mad werewolf that covets our estate, And snags his scarlet fangs, shall feel our own, Ne'er wert thou more magnificently great.

Than when he deemed thee feeble and alone, We haste, brave Motherland, in joy and pride, To burn to fight and perish by thy side.

Let those mark well who think to conquer thee, They shall find a might and wealth and new enterprise.

Must also count, that grows o'er every tide, And in not weak, and fast to powder dost rise; We watch, fair Mother, keen o'er every flame to win or perish by thy side.

We shall not perish; neither yet shall Freedom fall, unless the song of truth, Freedom falls not. Its star is on thy brow.

And we bring thee the deathless gift of youth, Yes, Motherland, we haste o'er ocean's side, In love to fight and perish at thy side.

Brave Truism Mother, whence we drew Our life's blood, every good we share, Whose deeds our parents tell us. Take Of our hearts throbbing in thine hour of care.

Dear Motherland, we come, we rise like ocean's tide, From freedom's cause of old to combat at thy side. (Montreal.)

Public Opinion On An Election.

(Montreal Herald.)

As far as we have been able to discover, the opinions so far expressed on the question of the proposed general election shows the country to be divided on the question as follows:

For a General Election. The Hon. Robert Rogers.

Against a General Election. Several Cabinet Ministers.

In favor of the Conservative party.

Interests of the country. Board of Trade.

On Board of Trade. Committee of the Labor.

Ministerial Association. Citizens of Winnipeg, as representatives in the future public meeting. The Peterborough Ministerial Association.

Many of the leading ministers of the Dominion. Nearly all the Mayors, Reeves, and Wardens of the Province of Ontario. All the above-mentioned quoted as against an election, public expressing themselves in the most emphatic terms, some of them going so far as to declare that an election at this juncture would be nothing short of crime and treason.

WRECKED GERMAN STORIES IN VICTORIA, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., May 9—A crowd of nearly 600 persons, led by a number of soldiers in uniform, last night gave strong expression to their indignation over the drowning of the Lusitania passenger. The premises of the "Deutsch-scher Verein" (a German club), the Blanchard Hotel (formerly the Kaiser-), and the wholesale grocery firm of Simon Leiser & Co. were attacked and wrecked. The furniture in the club rooms was dragged into the street and smashed to atoms; in the bar at the Blanchard Hotel, mirrors and cut glass were smashed. Approximately \$25,000 damage was done. Leiser & Co. company's premises. Two smaller stores run by Moses Lenz and Carl Lowenberg (the latter ex-German consul here), also were attacked and looted.

MARRIAGES

MAYOR STEWART has ordered a civil investigation, and a military inquiry also will be held into the participation of soldiers.

DEATHS

THE POLICE and a party of military police were unable to control the rioters. When the fire department was called to the scene, the crowd of the rioters refused to do so.

MARRIAGES

ONE was seriously hurt, so far as it is known.

MARRIAGES

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INSTALLED DEAN OF FREDERICTON

Fredricton, May 9—The funeral of the late Alexander Brebner took place this afternoon under the auspices of Elizabeth, No. 4, A. & A. The service was largely attended. The Fredericton Brass Band was in attendance and interment was made at the Rural Cemetery. Members of the firm of Fraser, Limited, and of the staff acted as pallbearers. The deceased was office manager for Fraser, Limited.

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CONDENSED NEWS: LOCAL AND GENERAL

The birth of eight boys and seven girls was recorded during the week. At River Charles, April 28, Kenneth Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Lloyd, of five summers, was accidentally drowned in a pond some distance from his home.

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SPOOLS FROM ST. JOHN ARE GOING TO FRANCE

The following letter has been received from Madame Nina Larry Duryea, acknowledging receipt of recent shipments made from here on the hay steamers for the Belgian refugees who are being fed, after by a committee of ladies, Dinard, France. "Your splendid gifts have arrived safely, and I cannot tell you how happy they made us, and how grateful we are. The things are all so serviceable and will go far in alleviating misery. Supplies are impossible here. The Germans have all the factories in northern France. For instance, in Paris no individual can buy more than one spool of white cotton between thirty and eighty."

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ST. STEPHEN MAN KILLED IN BOSTON

St. Stephen, May 6—James Shaughnessy, son of Patrick Shaughnessy, of this town, was accidentally killed in Boston a few days ago. He, to avoid an auto, stepped in front of an electric car, which struck him on the back of the head at the base of the brain and rendered him unconscious, in which condition he remained until his death on Sunday. He was a young man 24 years of age and the only remaining son, the other son, Frank, having passed away a little more than a year ago.

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Fredricton, May 6—Charles T. Barton, of Miramichi, has been appointed assistant or police magistrate for the Miramichi police district, with civil jurisdiction in the counties of Queens and Sunbury. Magistrate Barton has also been appointed a justice of the peace. H. D. Olmstead, Byron Brown and A. D. Colwell, of Carleton county, and G. A. Wallace, Gloucester county, Frank H. Rowe, Westmorland county, have been appointed justices of the peace.

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WEDDINGS

CRAWFORD-SHAW. The ceremony was performed at the First Methodist Church, Temple street, Boston, on May 6, Rev. C. C. Hiller, pastor, officiating, Rev. C. C. Hiller, Roy E. Crawford, to I. Isabel, youngest daughter of Wm. Shaw, all of St. John (N. B.).

At the residence of the bride's parents, 115 St. Mathew's street, Montreal, on Wednesday, May 6, Robert D. McNaughton, formerly of this city.

In this city on the 6th inst, Elizabeth C. (Beate), second daughter of Patrick H. and Mary A. McNeil.

At Fairville (N. B.), on May 6, Margaret McMaster, wife of John McMaster, at her late residence, 46 Harding street, in the 46th year of her age, leaving besides her husband, two sons and three daughters, to mourn.

In this city, on May 6, a short illness, Mrs. E. S. Dibble, leaving three sisters and three brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

In this city on the 6th inst, Thomas, eldest son of the late Jas. H. Thomas.

In this city on the 6th inst, James L., son of the late Mary and James Gordon, at his home, 366 Main street, leaving three sisters to mourn.

At his late residence, 48 Adelaide street, May 8, Thomas F. Granville, aged seventy-five years, leaving a widow, one son and two daughters to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.

In this city on the 6th inst, Judith Anne, widow of Stephen Harris Estabrooks, of Burton (N. B.), leaving one son and two daughters to mourn.

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